you please take up Private Members' business and then at 6 O'clock, we will see as to what should be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Gupta, you may continue after six O'Clock.

[English]

This House will now take up the Private Members' Resolution on Unemployment, moved by Shri Katheria. Before we take up this Resolution for discussion, we have to fix the time. Shall we fix two hours for it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir

15.33 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOYMENT

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I extend my hearty congratulations to you for having been elected to such a high office in the Parliament. You have been unanimously chosen for this post and are new adorning this position with your presence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that

"With a view to check increasing unemployment and for generating more employment opportunities, this House urges upon the Government-

(i) to provide financial assistance to existing small scale industries;

(ii) to set up new small scale industries and provide necessary infrastructural facilities like loan, electricity, marketing etc to such industries.

(iii) to reserve certain areas of production for small scale industries; and

(iv) to set up a National Craftsmen Development Bank"

Sir today unemployment, poverty and hunger are spreading like epidemic and are indicative of the fact that if small scale industries had been set up in rural areas, the unemployment helplessness and proverty would not have increased in the country on such large scale Even after 47 years of independence no measure has been taken for the development of small scale industries The Government has been formulating policies and laws but the intentions have never been good Their policy has never been sound They kept on giving all kinds of incentives to large scale industries. They did not give incentives to the small scale industries in the manner they should have been. That is why there is unemployment and hunger today. If the small scale industries in rural areas had been given the incentives and the basic facilities like electricity, water etc., the small scale industries would have been surviving independently.

Sir, the Government extends full protection to the large scale industries but it is a unfortunate that even after independence, the Inspectors' Raj prevails in the small scale industries, functioning in the country and that is the reason the small scale industries are not flourishing.

Today people who want to run small scale industries in rural areas are exploited by the Department of Small Scale Industry. Thereafter they are exploited by the Department of Power and by banks. At last he becomes so much helpless that he does not find himself able to run his own industry.

Sir, I was a member of 10th Lok Sabha also. At that time the Minister of Finance had made an announcement and gave assurance that Inspectors system prevailing in the Small Scale industries will be checked within three months in the country But it has not been done until now A poet has rightly said :-

Wo wada hee kya jis par amal ho jaye"

Sir even today Inspector raj is still continued. Today, large scale industries are being encouraged that is why small scale industries are not flourishing

Sir, even today 19 percent people living under poverty line are facing problems because of lack of employment opportunities Today, large number of people are leaving rural areas Who is responsible for this? People from rural areas are migrating to Metropolitan Cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, and Mumbai and there by increasing the pollution in these cities If those poor labourers and farmers of such rural areas are provided employment and arrangement for their livelihood is made then I think they will not migrate in such a large number All this is happening only because no attention been paid towards them All the Governments have protected only big capitalists If they had given protection to the small scale industries, this situation would not have arisen.

Sir, I would like to say only that small scale industries are not lagging behind in any field. Today, 45 percent of the production in the country is being done by the small scale industries and its contribution in export field is 35 percent I think that small scale industries are not lagging behind in any matter. I would like to criticise the Government. The developing country like India should learn a lesson from Japan. Japan is the smallest country of Asia,

where small scale industries are dominating till today. Small scale industries are established in every house there. They are running electronic industries though it is manufacturing spare parts of Television or Tape recorder. There, industrialists are producing small things. Even today, Japan has established its name in the world in the field of small scale industries. On the contrary,in the developing country like India, small scale industries have become sick as a result of wrong policies of the Government of India.

After all whose reponsibility is this? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people who have been in power have not given protection to the small scale industries, rather they have protected only large scale industries. Our respected leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had once told in this House that so long as the elections are contested with black money, our democratic system cannot be strengthened as corruption spreads because of this. Big industrialists of the country give crores of rupees as black money to Members of Parliament for contesting election This is the reason that industrialists get their work done in whatever manner they like Till it goes on, corruption will be the main issue That is why big industrialists are getting protection and the small industries are not getting the protection

Our Communist friends of C P M are not sitting here. What is the position of Calcutta today? These people say they are the well wishers of dalits and minorities Today, 20-30 percent people in Calcutta are in such condition who are forced to carry people on rickshaws like a naked horse How strange it is In a metropolis like Calcutta where foreign tourists come in large numbers such things happen there and our communist friends say that they are well wishers of both 'dalits' and 'minorities Mr Speaker Sir, these people of Calcutta are suffering from poverty hunger and helplessness Had our communist friends worked there properly this would not have been the condition

Mr Speaker, Sir I hail from Firozabad There are around 400 such small scale industries which not only export their products in India but also export these items to foreign countries and earn huge foreign exchange In the year 1993 the Government through an order of Supreme Court got about 300 units closed down It must be mentioned that the Government had agreed to supply gas to those unit as a result of protest made by respected Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Rawat Even today we are being given step-motherly treatment Those 400 units engaged in bangle and glass work are now becoming sick. There is no arrangement of water and electricity for the workers. They work in such conditions there

The provident fund of the daily wage workers is deposited in their office and they cannot get it I therefore, request you to note this point also

The Government had promised to supply natural gas by 1996. Today in Firozabad we are being given step motherly treatment in this matter too. The rate of the gas being supplied in other districts is Rs. 3500 per thousand cubic meter whereas we are being charged Rs. 5100 as registration Why such a dual policy is being adopted? Who is responsible for this? Our region Firozabad is known as Suhag Nagri, why there is so much partiality with it?Please note this point also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am again going to discuss the matter relating to the people living under poverty line Even today, 19 percent people are there who make arragement for the livelihood of their children by way of collecing the vegitables which are thrown out in the vegetable market.

I would like to say with deep sorrow that this condition is the result of the wrong policies of the previous Government Today those very people speak of social equality Even today, 20 percent people in the country are such who sleep under open sky without having their meal. They have not even a hut for shelter, whereas there are 30 percent people in the country whose bathrooms alone cost Rs. 20 crores They are also born here. What to talk of their independence What is this independence for? Even today, those people are given step motherly treatment This is a very shameful act. Until and unless small scale industries and cottage industries are flourished,unemployment, helplessness and hunger will not stop Therefore, the rural industries should be provided necessary facilities which is essential too

In our country there are five crore unemployed people but only a small number of people are registered with Employment changes. A large number of people are not registered with Employment Exchanges. You can imagine the extent of unemployment in the country.

I would like to urge upon and demand that the rate of natural gas given to the small scale industries may be reduced from Rs 5100 per thousand cubic meter to Rs 3600 per thousand cubic meter. The minimum capital of the small scale industries may be increased from Rs 75 lakhs to Rs three crores

Provident fund amount should be paid directly to the daily wage labourers in small industries. Once this amount is deposited in the office they do not get it back

My next point is that in 1981, small scale industries used to satisfy a number of inspectors for their functioning As I have already spoken on this point Therefore, I do not want to repeat it

We should take steps to ward off the challenges faced by the small scale industries Today, they have to pass through a tough competition This is the

biggest irony. Therefore the area of their operation should be earmarked. It should be ensured that the items produced by small-scale industries are not produced by big industries. It is unfortunate that in a developing country like India, the Multinationals are making potato chips and bhujias. Such items can be undertaken by small scale industries. I apprehend that due to the policy of liberalisation, our three lakh small scale industries, which have become sick, may get ruined. Therefore, the area of operation should be earmarked. If the need be a stringent law may be got enacted by Parliament for this purpose. If the intention of the Government is malafide, no law prevent multinational companies from manufacturing these things. It is being talked about that big crocodile are gulping small fishes. Various multinational companies are entering India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will have the right of reply. Therefore, you would be able to express your views later also.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to conclude. I welcome Multinational companies in India but they should be prevented from manufactuting potato chips and bhujuas. The Government has already made provisions for liberalisation. I feel that it is a serious issue.

My last point is that we have got skilled workers in our country and they are earning fame abroad also. They have produced things like handicrafts, carpets and brass wares with their own hand. My submission is that National Craftsman Development Bank should be opened for these categories of artisans. So that economic security could be made available to them through this bank.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before concluding, I would like to speak only on one more point, as I would be getting time to reply. If the Government enforces this law seriously after its enactment. I think the unemployment and starvation will be done away with as a result of competition among small scale industries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI P.R.DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution brought by my dear colleague and friend, Prabhu Dayal Katheriaji on unemployment, which is specially related to the small scale sector's development, is really a very important and significant Resolution.

At this moment, in the entire country, the unemployed young population is looking forward to the Government and the nation as a whole for their future. In that given context, when I see, particularly this Resolution, I take keen interest to participate in is. It is not merely that I would like to convey my feeling but I feel that this is a time when cutting across the Party lines, we must very constructively contribute in a manner that helps the nation to decide the destiny of the unemployed youngsters of this country so as to make them self-reliant young people for future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the points made out by my dear colleague and friend, Prabhu Dayal Katheriaji, as laid out in the Resolution, have clearly thrown a few stones in the window as to how thigs will be taken up.

As you see, today, in the entire country, the number of registered unemployed is a little over five crores. In West Bengal alone, from where I represent, the registered unemployed people are more than 65 lakhs. I will not be surprised if in another two years. it will reach rear about a crore.

I may recall those days of 1967 to 1970 when I was a student of university. Everyday I used to see blood-bath on the roads under the famous Naxalite movement. Eminent percons in those days used to write in the columns that this was due to the frustration among the unemployed youth, and rightly so,that was one of the main and principle reason. The movement is over. Many people lost their lives. In those days, the number of registered unemployed in West Bengal was more than 7.5 lakhs. But today the reality is that there are more than 65 lakhs unemployed. Yet we are still approaching this problem with a much sense of sorrow.

The small scale sector today should not be regarded as small scale in the narrow angle of the industrial vision. It is a sector which is specially taking care of the entire nation's daily needs. Right from morning when you get up from the bed from using the tooth-paste till the time you retire to the bed, whatever you use, out of 10 items, I can single out that eight items that you use from the small sector. And that particular sector is now facing a serious crisis. That is why the additional employment generation progamme is at a halting stage. There is no time for me to explain eveything in this Resolution. But I will narrate a few things only because many other speakers will participate today in this Resolution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I used to read about Mahatma Gandhiji in the days of the national struggle, I came to know that it was Mahatma Gandhiji who had first seen in his far-sight as to how the larger section of the people could be involved for self-reliant economic programme to get some jobs and, at the same time, to have a feeling of some creative contribution for the country. That was during

the national struggle against the British-managed and the foreign-monopoly-managed big industries, specially the clothing made by Manchester. Gandhiji innovated the idea of *charkha* and because of that, Khadi and Village Industries came into shape after freedom. These industries involve millions and millions of people. Till today the very *charkha* symbolizes the ego and the ideals of our nation's pride, in the sense that how Mahatma Gandhiji saw to it that a larger section of the people get involved in it to get things done.

Now today the Khadi and Village industries are in a very bad shape I consider it one of the very largest Government organised public sector where the small scale industries programme is gaining ground in favour of craftsmen Half of it is full of craftsmen Everybody is taking the certificates in the name of helping the unemployed youth I can say with authority that if the CBI only takes up of the Village Industries Commission to see and go to respective parts of India as to those who are taking the licence of Khadi and Village industries and how they are managing the forces at the grass-roots they will find that it is not the youth who are benefited, but a few individuals in *benami* management, looting the subsidy of the Khadi sharing the booty with few of the gangsters and destroying the prospects of the future of the nation and depriving young people in the villages This is one point I like to tell you today I know, that the Government, if they are sincere, can do it immediately This is the only sector where the Government money is being spoiled without providing relief to the youngsters and the craftsmen

My second point is about the banks In majority of the banks they study the proposal, the market approach and the material that will go out for the market In connivance with a few people they are advancing the loans knowing fully well that it will be eaten up and there are a number of units which did not see the light of the day

So, my proposal is like this, if the Government can consider Only last week I was addressing a meeting of the Federation of Small Scale Industries at Calcutta since my constituency is a victim of the largest number of closed small scale units, i e. Howrah, I have studied the whole thing It is a very peculiar and funny situation The banks in connivance sometimes with the big industries, have a meeting in advance such which of the small scale units whose advances should be delayed-which have to get the raw material in time and go to the market for competition-so that they become sick and the moment they become sick they got to manage themselves, either selling it out or leasing out or thereby close it throughout There are a number of instances, I can cite any number of instances but there is no time at my disposal at the moment So, through some vigilance of the banks and the Government some special monitoring arrangement of the functioning of the small scale industries must be made.

Now I give two examples Guest, Keen and Williams is known to be one of the largest units, of the big scale The same components are made by the small scale units at the same place in the small scale The banks take special care that unless the Guest Keen Williams material comes in the market the ancillary companies who make the same component do not get the banks advance in time It is a peculiar arrangement going on for years together. This is a very unholy arrangement all over, every part of the country wherever there is a big scale and small scale and nobody is there to stop anybody. And I find that there is only one thing When the banking people retire they are well placed in those big units as consultants or something else I think there is an unholy arrangement That is why the small scale is dying and it is not because of the entrepreneur's fault

Lastly I must say this because this is a Private Members Resolution I belong to a party which propounded the concept of the liberal economy But I do have still reservations The manner in which the door of liberalism is getting up it is deliberately hitting the basic foundation of the small scale industries the dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the very self-economic reliance of the youngsters.

I give you two examples The day Dr Manmohan Singh used to announce that "I am giving so and so rebate, so and so concession, or giving such and concession, so and so customs duty or excise duty relief", a message used to go to Japan and Korea that the Indian climate is very good On the very same day a small entrepreneur-who educated his son up to MBA selling the ornaments of his wife, to take charge of his small scale unit which is going to be a medium scale tomorrow, to employ a little more young people to solve the unemployment problem and instal a machine, the products of which will come out in six months time in the market-finds that the costing system and the economic production in the market have no meaning

16.00 hrs.

It is because the concessional advantage will be exploited largely by the large scale sector at that time In the recession time, the small sector will not get any advantage or compensatory allowances even by the banks Even the moratorium, the concession in the duties will not come. So they decided to close the units and get back to home This has happened in many sectors. The liberalisation policy has caused not one but thousands and thousands upcoming small scale industries in the last four years to close

their units, causing unemployment to thousands and thousands of people. I can cite examples after examples as to how it has been caused. Of course, my friend has quoted Japan, Singapore and South Korea. I am not enamoured about these countries. I have bee there, I have studied about them. They have developed small scale and big industries and have developed many things. Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore have an in-built arrangement. They never any problem of population or the problem of war. They never knew what is called Defence. They are looked after as the lackeys of the United States and still they are being managed by that country in the matter of Defence. Their way of arranging the in-built economy in their industrial sector, as compared to India, is altogether different. So, I am not going to argue on that point.

My dear colleague has suggested that the limit should be increased from Rs 75 lakh to Rs. 3 crore But the recommendation of the Federation of the Small Scale Industries, keeping in view the inflationary rate, is that it should be Rs five crore The amount of Rs five crore is nothing The cost of modern plant and machinery calculated hypothetically is Rs three and a half crore. If I want to start a small scale industry, it cannot be just within the Rs. 75 lakh limit It has to be a bare minimum limit of Rs. five crore.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to give an example. Because of this limit of Rs. 75 lakh, no small scale industry can be built with a greater vision Take the Engineers of Jadhavpur University of Calcutta They learnt Engineering education. They set up on the Southern Avenue Road of Calcutta a restaurant These engineers are serving food When I enquired them as to why they have opened up a restaurant they said, "we are engineers What can we do with Rs 75 lakh? What machinery can we install? What shall we manufacture? We are the trained Engineering Graduates What do we do? We cannot do anything else Who will listen to us? If we negotiate with the bank, the bank will say that it is the prescription of the Government"

Therefore I feel that Rs five 5 crore limit will provide opportunities to a number of unemployed youngsters who have qualifications of M.Sc. B Sc., B Com Engineering Degrees etc. to club themsleves together and to plan many more things in sectors like agriculture and in many other ways especially in the small scale sector

Sir I would lastly say one point, My dear colleague has suggested to set up new small scale industries and to provide necessary infrastructural facilities Now no State Government is monitoring the industrial sectors. There are sheds, plots and lands but how are they being used?

I will refer to my State. Till today not a single industrial sector has grown after Dr. B.C. Roy. In my district, there is a sign board of State industrial sector. There are huts where in the evening the drug paddlers are gossiping. The unemployed youth see that there is a big signboard. There is no industrial sector, no industry, No entrepreneur has been given any new opportunity. The functioning of the D.I.C.s. in the respective districts has become only to receive the paper on political patronage and nothing else. The situation is so sordid that I cannot explain it to you, These days the identification of an unemployed youth is not that he is unemployed, but his first identification is which Party does he belong to. Unless he is sufficiently certified by a political colour, his paper is not scrutinised at all by the authority of the bank. How long will they go on fighting? This is leading to a very serious situation.

I know the days of maxalites during 1967-71. I am worried that the manner in which it is approaching, the situation is not so far away that all of us will be defied in the street.

All of us will be defied by the youngsters outside Parliament unless the Government respond to this issue as the biggest priority. I was listening about the United Front Government's Minimum Programme. It was a good one. But I will request the Prime Minister, through you, about one thing, that is unemployment I am not saying that he will solve the unemployment problem so quickly. At least a priority-based programme, to take care of the educated unemployed immediately, to get out of the corruption link of the banks and other sides, is to be taken up and unless it is taken care of, it will be very difficult. Even to provide loan they ask 'How much percentage will you return me back?' Otherwise the finance will not be given I got three such cases referred to vigilance but nothing has happened. I have phoned in at the top and they were rescued I did it in one bank; but nothing happened What to do? Even youngsters get loan If get a loan of Rs 75 lakh and if I am to give 10 per cent of it immediately to get it by hook or crook, what do I do business with? who will protect me? This is another problem with the unemployed young people in this country

Therefore, Sir, I request you for three things and then I conclude my speech

Firstly, the limit should be increased to Rs five crore.

Secondly, in the areas of small-scale functioning and development, there should be a compulsory direction by the Industry Minister of the Government of India that all big units' ancillaries should be supplied by the small-scale units and they should not compete with them in the small-scale sector, whatever may be the liberalisation of economy.

Thirdly, if any unit wants to come to India from abroad to take advantage of the liberalised economy, let them do it. I do not mind. But that should be in selective priority sectors of the Government of India like life-saving drugs, petroleum, Power sector etc. Whichever sector can be managed by our Indian small-scale entrepreneurs, they should not be earmarked for the foreign countries like the East India Company's invasion of India.

This is precisely what I would like to appeal on behalf of the unemployed youth of the country. I am thankful to Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria for bringing up this Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, first of all, I want to thank Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria, who has brought this Resolution on a burning issue. The way unemployment is increasing is a matter of concern. The policy-makers of this country had emphasised on industrialisation in order to remove unemplomemt. They had announced a policy of protection to small scale industries. But our experience shows that small-scale industries have got protection. The small scale and cottage industries are facing gradual extinction, giving way to big industries. The MNC's are coming in their places. Shri Katheria has rightly asked as to which industries the foreign companies will be permitted to set up.

Today, United Front Government is in power. Their Common Minimum Programme has also been published. After going through it, it is observed that they would not let the foreign companies come into non-priority sector. But this is just like a general statment. What is their real intention is yet to come in open. Now, Shri Murasoli Maran is the Minister of Industry. A controversy has started following his announcement. It appears that Ministers of United Front Government are speaking in different tones. The discussion takes place in the Steering Committee constituted for its internal coordination. Some points filter out and they are reacted upon.

Then, a drama starts for bringing improvements.

The United Front Government has stated in its Common Minimum Programme that they would not let the MNC's enter into non-priority sector. But, it is not known as to which is the priority sector. It is understandable if they come in the field of electricity, roads, aeroplanes etc. but MNC's are coming for making Bikaneri Bhujia, selling vegetables and Papads. If the MNC's sell vegetables, then the road vendors will be deprived of their livelihood. This is the policy of the Congress which you are following. Although you say very proudly that you would not follow the policy of the Congress. The Janata Dal is a major constituent of the United Front Government and it believes in Gandhian economic policy. Gandhiji had always spoken in favour of small scale industries. When they were in the opposition, they espoused Gandhian Philosophy and talked of following Gandhi an principles. However, after assuming power, their tone and languge has been undergoing a change.

It is a policy related matter as to how small scale industries and cottage industries will get protection and how it would be ensured that the people who have got employment, do not lose their job. Where does this Government want to take this nation? Do they want to take this nation towards destruction? If you want to ruin this nation,then you may continue your old policy but if you want to save this nation, then you have this opportunity to show courage and abandon the old economic policy launched by the Congress. If your intention, is bonafide you can enforce your policy in the country and thus save the nation. Otherwise, you continue to follow the policy of the Congress on the excuse of not displeasing them.

I would like to tell how educated unemployed people suffer in this country. The unemployed youth run from pillar to post in order to get loan from banks. I have been a Minister in V.P. Singh Government. The policy of that Government was to make the right to employment as a fundamental right. In this regard, we had even prepared a constitution Amendment Bill. If the right to employment is made a fundamental right, then all problems of unemployment will be resolved. During the Congress regime, a Prime Minister Employment Scheme was launched. Under this scheme unemployed youth were give loan of Rupees one lakhs for self-employment. These youth had to run from pillar to post for getting this loan. I had seen a big advertisement at that time about this scheme. Sometimes girls were shown and at times, boys were shown doing a job in that advertisement. It was told therein as to how the country had progressed under this scheme. But the fact is that unless and until the bank manager gets a good amount as bribe, the youth would not get loan.

In this way there was a fraud in the name of this scheme and in the publicity of the Government on electronic media. In fact not a single ordinary person was benefited by this scheme. I cannot say if some important persons had got its benefit.

We are the reperesentatives of public. Many people came to meet us. I recall the case of an unemployed youth whose application under the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojna was sanctioned at every level but loan was not given to him by the bank. I wrote a letter to the Manager of the Bank and to the Finance Minister but all in vain. He did not get loan from the bank. The Manager of the bank torn off my letter in front of that youth. This is the unemployment situation in the country. When I was coming here to attend the

session, that youth was complaining that he didi not get loan so far. Therefore, I request you not to follow the path of Congress. Be strong, I want to encourage you for taking decisions according to your polocies. Otherwise you will be blamed guilty for going astray to your policies and reverences and that you have changed your mind. Today, you are adopting multinationals and leaving Gandhian ideology. When we mention the name of Gandhiji we start talking about cottage industry. Gandhiji encouraged people to wear khadi. There are some basic conditions for getting primary membership of Congress Party and one of the condition is that he will wear handloom or khadi cloth. You can get a survey conducted to find out as to what is the number of congress leaders wearing khadi. We, the leaders form, U.P. and Bihar still wear khadi...*(interruptions)* I know that you do not wear safari. Shri Arjun Singh used to wear safari and I have not seen him in khadi when he was in Congress Party. But now when he came out of congress and he could not prove himself a true congressman, we see him wearing khadi what I mean to say is that now a days congressmen believe in safari culture. How you would encourage cottage industry?

Gandhiji had said that spin and weave the yarn, this way you will pass your time and people will get employment That is why khadi industry is given protection even now. Commission is given on purchase of khadi to encourage people for khadi. But I have came to know through newspapers that commission given on khadi has been stopped. Please look into this Shri Devendraji is sitting at the seat of the Minister of Industry, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad and Khalpji are also sitting here I would like to request you to see that the commission given on khadi is not withdrawn ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak) : We all agree with you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Stern action should be taken to check corruption pervailing in khadi industry It does not mean that the rebate given on khadi on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti should be withdrawn because at that time we all purchase khadi. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you may be purchasing khadi at that occasion. It should be given protection because nothing can be done without providing peotection to cottage industry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a fraud in this country on the issue of child labour. What is happening in the name of child labour Now Shri Sangma has been chosen as Speaker. Formerly he was Labour Minister. In the previous Lok Sabha when we ask him that the carpet industry has to obtain certificate from certain institutions certifying that child labourers have not been engaged in the industry Then they can sell carpets in foreign countries. The demand of Indian carpets is immense in the world. When foreign companies producing synthetic carpets found that in comparison to India market of their carpets is shrinking and Indian carpet market is flourishing, they raised the issue of child labour to discourage the demand of Indian carpets. One day we raised this question but he did not understand my point and said that the problem of child labour is being dealt strictly. Children working in tea stalls, hotels and mines should be stopped to work there. But at the same time I would like to say that the child learn this particular skill within 5-7 years. It is traditional as well. It is a genetic character for example the shape of teeth of people belonging to non-vegetarian groups forms accordingly whereas shape of teeth of vegetarian people remain different as original. They face problem in chewing flesh. Similarly a person learn any skill during his childhood. It take a little time to learn weaving carpet. The carpet industry will ruin if you stop child labour. This small scale industry will vanish. As a result of it big industry will take over these small scale industries. Thereafter synthetic carpets of multi-national will enter our domestic market and carpet market in abroad will shrink. This there are several aspects related to this.

The credit goes to Shri Katheria. The Government has given assurance to provide loan for it. People come to bank for running capital. Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunsi has said that a board has been installed there In my constituency there is an industrial estate where first of all a scooter factory was set up and later an, another tractor factory was set up there. But where those factories are now? H.M.T. is a publi sector company. We have written several letters in this regard but nothing has been done.

I would like to say that nothing will be done if you fix State Governments' responsibility for it as has been done during the period of Congress rule and it is still out of control In Patna, there is a board bearing the caption 'Industrial Estate' but nobody is there to look after it Such is the condition of industrial Estates all over the country. Therefore, so far as the matter of handing over the small scale industries to the entrepreneurs is concerned, they set up their industries only when they get loan and running capital. Otherwise, there are some persons who got loan for this purpose but they have purchased gold in lieu of setting up industry, as the amount was not sufficient for industry. They tried to run away when the industry became sick and thus industrialisation could not take place. Banks do not give loans, they create troubles for people, this should be looked into. The products produced in small scale industries are not given market

protection. They cannot compete with big industries until we give them market protection. Therefore, protection should be given to them in order to keep the cottage industry in working condition in the country.

East India Company came. We have heard a lot of praise about the silk of Dhaka, that the entire length of cloth could pass through a ring. The Britishers came and they put an end to it. Their thumbs were cut. The same situation is arising today. People are being displaced in different manners. When it was not found possible to cut their fingers, they are being rendered unemployed in different manners. Every time on the eve of the Budget, the organisations of the small entrepreneurs furnish their representations to the Members of Parliament in respect of various problems faced by them, whether these are in regard to the matter of limit, or putting restriction on the items to be manufactured in small scale industries or the issue of running capital etc As a matter of fact the position is that they never get protection The Finance Minister makes a few points. But they are never implemented. Their problems are not looked into properly This proposal has been made before the presentation of the Budget. Therefore, through you, upon the Government I would like to urge that this should be looked into and every possible protection and support should be extended to the small and cottage industry Every person should get employment. Bapu had said that labour is the greatest asset of this country We have not capital. We should set up small scale industries, which require more manpower and low capital investment. Only then we can provide employment to all, bring about industrialisation in the country and take the nation on the path of progress. We need such machines, which would enhance the efficiency of our hands and not render us unemployed You should formulate such a policy. I would like to request the Governemt to accept the proposal given by Shri Katheria and also to announce steps for extending protection on behalf of the Government. At the same time amendment may be made in Constitution to make provision for Right to Work as Fundamental Right. Unless and until Right to Work is made a Fundamental Right, the nation cannot be saved from the clutches of the multinationals. The day we make the Right to Work a Fundamental Right, every unemployed youth will have the right to claim either for employment or unemployment allowance. In such a situation the nation will have to formulate such a policy *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN (Karad) From where will the money come?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It will be arranged...*(Interruptions)* Corruption and scams should be checked. Matador service has been provided for the Members of Parliament. The same can be provided for the Ministers also. At present, each Minister has a separate Bungalow. All the Ministers can be accommodated in multi-storeyed flats to enable them under a single security cover. If you have to bring them to the Parliament House, they can be brought in a matador or a bus under the single security cover.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) You should have done this, when you were a Minister ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I remained in power only for eight days During that time we were discussing on the matter to make the Right to Work, a Fundamental Right At that time we concentrated on meaningful thinking Now it is all lost Now those things are being forgotten by these people also. These people have given up austerity measures. Now it is becoming a status symbol. Unless there is a convoy of ten vehicles behind the Minister, he does not think he is a Minister. .*(Interruptions)* Shri Devendra Kumar Yadav is sitting He was a Member in the previous Lok Sabha also. His picture was published in place of another person and this caused threat to his safety He was given a bodyguard. There are several other Members who have not sought any bodyguards However, there are several persons who have secured Black Cat Protection and God knows what else, just for status symbol.Those, who have no threats to their lives, on whom no one would waste even a single bullet, have secured such security which has become status symbol.

Therefore, austerity measures should be observed here When the issue of making Right to Work, a Fundamental Right arises, you should not raise the problem of fund. When Right to Work becomes a Fundamental Right, pressure will mount and under such pressure, policy would be formulated accordingly

Liberalisation and globalisation is the norm of today. We are leading to global economy Can a lame and a healthy person compete a race? Can our weak economy compete with the strong economies of Japan and America? Shri Narasimha Roa and Dr Manmohan Singhji used to preach us Shri Chidambaram would preach the same thing. Hence I request you to keep a little control on Shri Chidambaram. Else, he would prove to be more radical. If there is any person in the country, who is most radical advocate of liveralisation, it is your Finance Minister who is far ahead of Shri Manmohan Singh ji. Hence, be careful

Hon'ble Prime Minister is not present here I request him, through you to consider some changes in his policies. While replying to the Confidence Motion, as the Chief Minister of Karnataka he had spoken of Karnataka 18 times What happened in Karnataka? Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet was opened Small scale industries should be

encouraged. In the Common Minimum Programme manifesto of the United Front, you have mentioned that you will not allow foreign companies in the non-priority sector. What about Kentucky Fried Chicken? An agitation was launched there by Nanjudaswamy. The farmers there say, they are humble farmers. And when under the leadership of Nanjudaswamy, an agitation was launched by the farmers there, Nanjudaswamy was incarcerated. The Karnataka Government stood up in defence of Kentucky Fried Chicken. Will the same practice be adopted here *...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : Fertilizer prices have come down. Please mention also the good work done by the Government.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Discussion is not going on agriculture. The discussion is on small scale industries. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, your Government has mentioned that foreign industries would not be allowed in non-priority sector. But I want to know from you, as to what are those sectors under which Kentucky Fried Chicken, Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola, Bikaneri Bhujia and Uncle Chips come? These should be closed down, if it is in the United Front's manifesto.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : D.A.P. cost has come down by Rs. 100 per bag. The good work should also be mentioned.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR . It's all right. You have increased the subsidy on D.A.P. for which the credit goes to you. But, one hand you have increased the subsidy and on the other hand you have increased the price of Diesel and Naptha thereby nullifying the benefits after increasing the subsidy. You can increase the price of L P.G. as much as you like because only a small number of people use L.P.G for cooking Discussion on L.P.G has nothing to do with the main discussion...*(Interruptions)* Personally, I am of the view that there should be no subsidy on L.P.G. Because, only a few people use L.P.G in this country...*(Interruptions)*

He said that the discussion was related to LPG Panigrahiji, on behalf of the Government raised the issue of subsidy...*(Interruptions)* We allow to speak liberally. If I go there, I shall let you speak in that capacity What he said has already been stated by the hon. Minister that the subsidy worth Rs 70 is provided on each LPG. Cylinder but the facility of subsidy provided on LPG. Cylinder is given to a few persons only Therefore, this subsidy should be withdrawn. This subsidy is aiso a sort of headache for the hon. Members because they have to issue 25 Gas connections in three months Pleased withdraw this facility from the hon Members of Parliament *...(Interruptions)*

That is a different matter. I was reacting and responding to the question asked by him. It is he who has changed the subject of the discussion. The hon. Minister has made a bid to derail me *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : No. I did not make any derailment.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Only therefore I stated that. I would like to say that some cottage industry *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I see that you can think now in a broader perspective but when you were on this side then you never thought like that. Today, the whole House is concerned at your Statement because you are so much worried about the country and the society that instead of raising the issue of fertiliser, you are raising the issue of L.P.G. but you are also expected to praise the Government for its good work

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You want to deviate from the subject of discussion which started on small scale industries. Infact, I support the four points highlighted by Katheriaji while introducing his resolution Further, the Government should make its statement in the light of common minimum programme of the Front Government and this should neither be evasive nor a general type of statement. This should come in the shape of a concrete and time bound programme and in very un-ambiguous form as to what steps they intend to take to safeguard the interest of small scale industries and cottage industries and to remove the unemployment.

The National Front Government which was formed in 1989 had decided to make employment the fundamental right I also demand the Government to make it clear whether it also thinks alike in this regard.

With these words, I again thank Katheriaji for raising a matter of public importance which is in the interest of the whole country and is related to the millions of the unemployed persons. They can get employment in this way. This resolution if adopted can prove to be of great importance in the development of the country.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) . I would like to thank Katheriaji for moving a resolution in the House to provide employment to the unemployed persons By moving this resolution, he has drawn the attention of the House towards the unemployment problem of the country.

16.33 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar *in the Chair)*

I think it a most burning issue of the country which needs to be resolved but the question is how it should be resolved. He has given suggestion that

financial assistance should be provided to the existing small scale industries and new small scale industries should be set up. As a measure to remove unemployment, he has suggested to provide loan to unemployed persons. Though, the other Government, specially the Congress Government had introduced many schemes to solve the problems of unemployment but many difficulties came in the way of implementing those schemes. Particularly the system of providing loan is not proper. Banks and financial institutions which provide loans, are marred with corruption. Unless the palm of the concerned officer is greased, it is very difficult for a needy person to get loan. There are many unemployed youth who want to do something but cannot grease the palm of the concerned officers and are unable to get loan due to which unemployed persons particularly the educated unemployed find themselves unable to do anything. I hail from Jammu and Kashmir state which occupies the front page of daily newspapers. You might be aware that since 1989 till date, the militancy has shattered the system of the state What is its reason? You might be aware that Pakistan had tried to instigate the people of the Jammu and Kashmir in 1965 to revolt so that it could occupy Kashmir illegally. But the people of Kashmir did not listen to them at that time. After that, they chalked out a long term scheme under which it was planned as to how their position in Kashmir could be strengthened and their entry could be made easy. Under the same scheme, opening of chain of schools in Kashmir was planned and training of fundamentalism was to be provided in the name of Jamat-e-Islami Secondly, their intention was to win over the favour of educated unemployed persons and supply arms to them They used to provide them financial assistance on the pretext that employment was not available It was one of the reasons for the beginning of militancy The second reason was the rigging during elections held prior to this election Free and fair elections could never be held in the state

It also became an issue The result was that all the uneducated, unemployed youth came in the hold of militancy They were provided with guns and this is how the militancy started There are more than one lakh unemployed youth in Jammu and Kashmir at present. My Parliamentary Constituency is scarcely populated. It is larger than the area of Himachal Pradesh by 7000 sq K M and is inhabited by more than two lakh people There are resources which can generate employment but there are around five lakh unemployed youth at present. I want the Government to pay attention towards this problem As I said earlier that unless the Government takes steps to solve the problem arising due to financial institutions, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved So far as the problem of educated unemployed persons is concerned, it is increasing day by day. A time will come when the Government will find itself unable to provide employment to all the unemployed youth, then they will have to be diverted towards small scale industries. I would like to suggest the Government to divert the attention of these educated unemployment youth towards self-employment.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problem being created by banks. Any one who approaches the bank to get loan has to face a lot of difficulties Suppose, someone wants a loan of Rs one lakh bank asks him to deposit fifty percent of the amount in his account in cash and arrange for lump sum guarantee It a person has Rs 50000 why would he go to the Government for the loan? So far as the guarantee is concerned, it should be arranged Youth of the country want to buy their own trucks, drive themselves to earn their livelihood Some of them want to purchase taxy and some want to set up small scale industries but all the efforts are stalked by the problems developed by the banks There is a State Bank branch in my Parliamentary Constituency. People have deposited heavy amount in this bank. But that amount is not provided as loan People are not getting the benefit that they should get So far as the Government does not take any step in this regard the educated unemployed persons will not get any benefit

With these words, I thank Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria for raising this problem in the House through this resolution I support this resolution and hope that the Government would take steps to solve this problem

[English]

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) Hon. Chairman, Sir, my learned colleague has moved a Resolution which is a very important matter of our country I think all the Members are of the same opinion that this problem is a paramount and a burning problem of our country But I regret to say rather I am compelled to say that we are discussing the problem in the vacant House We all agree that it is a burning issue a paramount issue of our country But we are discussing this matter in a vacant House.

You know there are different classes of unemployment in our country First is the huge number of educated young men Perhaps it is not possible to count the number of those who obtain degrees from universities and colleges They have registered their names in the employment exchanges in the town area or city area But barring those young men, there are so many young men who have not obtained degrees from universities or colleges, who are living in a remote corner of the village they are not able to register their names in the employment exchanges

Their number also is not possible to count because huge number of young men living in remote corner of our villages are not able to register their names in the Employment Exchanges.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is another class of unemployment and that is the agricultural labourers. The agricultural labourers are not obtaining any job particularly in our area i.e., 24 Parganas in West Bengal. There are so many fisheries and agricultural lands which are inundated by the saline water and so the lands are not fit for cultivation. Therefore, the agricultural labourers are not getting any job. They are not engaged by any cultivator to cultivate land to grow paddy etc. So, they are facing unemployment problem almost throughout the year.

Sir, the West Bengal Government has taken some measures to render some relief to the agricultural labourers. They are getting their rations at minimum prices from the West Bengal Government. I think, the Central Government should also take such measures and steps in the States so that the agricultural labourers are provided with such type of relief.

Sir, there are many other classes which are facing the unemployment problem. For example, the working class. The working class was working in so many industries. But all of us know that the maximum number of industries of our country have been closed now and due to which the working class who were engaged to work in the industries has now become jobless and unemployed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as all of us know that in both the banks of the Ganga river there are so many jute mills where the people are coming from Bihar, Orissa, UP, Sikkim and West Bengal. Lakhs of people of the working class were engaged to work in the jute mills. But the jute mills have been closed now. So, that working class is also unemployed now. Barring the jute mills, there are so many mills in our country so many industries in our country which are closed now. So, the Government should take - rather must take - initiative to reopening and to revive the sick industries and closed industries so that the working class who were engaged in the working of those industries is provided with job

Mr. Chairman, Sir earlier before the lunch recess today, there were discussions about the Banks that there were so many provisions to render financial assistance to the unemployed youth. So far as my knowledge is concerned, particularly the authorities of the banks are very much reluctant to provide, to render financial assistance to real unemployed youth who request to obtain loans from the banks for their jobs. But I am rather compelled to say that in connivance with so may designing persons, the bank authorities and officials are not rendering, not giving, not providing any loan to the unemployed youths. So, they have not been provided loans by the bank authorities. Some designing persons, some interested persons in connivance with the bank authorities are getting loans by the bank authorities. This is the reality of our country.

I think, the West Bengal Government has taken some efforts, some measures to launch some programme for unemployed youth to provide them employment. But the scope of the West Bengal Government is very limited though they have taken efforts and measures seriously for the employment of the unemployed youth to reopening and reviving sick industries.

Therefore, Sir, I want that the right to work and the right to employment should be incorporated in the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution.

I humbly urge upon the Prime Minister through you that there must be a portfolio in the Government of India under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister to look after the problems of the unemployed youth and to chalk out a programme to provide employment to them in order to solve this problem. I think this Government, which has declared so much in its Common Minimum Programme and which has been formed with the support of a large number of Members, would look after the matter and would take care of this problem. They should take positive steps to remove the unemployment problem from our country.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) Mr. Chairman Sir, I, at the outset, thank our esteemed colleague Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria to have brought forward this Resolution relating to unemployment which has provided an opportunity for a threadbare discussion on this burning problem facing the country. The seriousness of this problem needs no emphasis. Everyone of us is acquainted with the problem. We face angry unemployed young men while moving in our areas. We also see frustration in the faces of our youth.

As you know, in our system the educated young men mostly prefer services; employment either in the Government or in public sector undertakings or in reputed private firms. In the absence of job opportunities a few are forced towards the industrial sector, that is to set up an industry or business themselves.

This problem of unemployment has different aspects in it. It is multifaceted. We have absolutely unemployed people and also we have a large number of people who are underemployed. Ours is an agricultural country and agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy. The agricultural sector engages a vast majority of our population. Directly or indirectly about 80 percent of people are linked with agriculture. I would not like to go into the statistics, they have already been given here. Somebody said that about five crores is the figure. That is available from our live registers of employment

exchanges, but that also does not reflect the real position. All unemployed people do not get themselves registered. There are many unemployed who are outside the register.

I said, there are two categories - educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed. Uneducated unemployment is easy to tackle by pumping funds into rural development. In that sector, the previous Government has done much to its credit, which even its enemies, if they would like to be truthful, have to admit. Today, honestly speaking in the rural areas, where this Employment Assurance Scheme is in operation, where it is under implementation, the problem of dearth of money is not there. That question is not being raised. But the other problem is how that money is being utilized. It is not being properly utilized. Even *Gram Panchayats* where ten years ago, even the *Sarpanchs* the *Pradhans* were unable to find funds to clear the salary bills of their secretaries and peons, are now overflowing with money to the tune of about Rs 8 lakh to Rs 10 lakh. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, a minimum of Rs 1 lakh goes to every *Gram Panchayat* and where the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is high the amount goes up to Rs 1.5 lakh or even more than that per year. By all this, I do not want to undermine the seriousness of this topic but what I would like to say is if the uneducated unemployed persons want to work physically if they would like to do manual work a lot of work is available and can be made available. That is what I would like to say. Even those who have studied up to Class VI or Class VIII are also ambitious to get Class IV jobs. Manual work agricultural work building work etc are their last preferences. So it is a question of attitude which has got to be changed. How can it be changed in an agriculture-dominated country?

We have to give more importance and a higher status to agriculture. Even the children of big farmers prefer Government service. This is something which the entire House, regardless of party differences, has to address itself.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. You also participated in the debate and it is difficult now for me to contradict some points which you brought out here because you are in the Chair. Kindly permit me, Sir....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no problem as such.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Please listen to me. You said that the Congress Government did not do anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may mention names. The Chair has no name. The Chair is a separate authority altogether.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I agree with that. Yes, the hon. Member, Nitish Kumarji ...*(Interruptions)* Nitish Kumarji said so. But, I say, the problem is so enormous and challenging that whatever you do, falls short of the requirement.

17.00 hrs.

But if one says that nothing has been done, that is not true. This Bill has another limitation. This Resolution relates to small sector. Of course, small sector industries have a major role to play in tackling this problem. In tackling this vexed problem, small scale units have a very very prominent role to play. Kindly allow me to read this. "With a view to tackling unemployment and for generation of more employment opportunities, this House urges upon the Government to provide financial assistance to the existing small scale industries". Is it not being done? It is being done. It is in the policy. But the question is, how it is being implemented. It is not being implemented properly. There is a lot of harassment. There should be more assistance. That is a different point. But is it not being done? Then, it says: Set up more small scale industries and provide necessary infrastructural facilities like loans, electricity, marketing etc. to such industries." Is it not part of the Government policy, the industrial policy to tackle unemployment? Reserve certain areas of production for small scale industries. It is fine. As you know, Sir, our society is not even. It is not like a football ground which is even. A lot of ups and downs are there. It is full of inequalities. When it is not equal, when it is not uniform, naturally we have to have some reservation for the weaker sections, for the downtrodden and in the same manner we should make some reservation for small scale industries. Sir, we all know that big fish eats small fish. That is true in this sector also. Therefore, precautions have to be taken. *(Interruptions)* Yes, that is why I say some reservation should be there. Why are we having reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, reservation for weaker sections and now for OBCs? It is because we agree that all could not progress well. There are people who are left behind in the race for improvement, for advancement in social side etc. Is it not being done? I am coming to the figures. In 1980, 836 products had been reserved exclusively for small scale industries. If they implement it properly, the big units, the big industries are forbidden from manufacturing all these things. Recently, in the month of January, an Expert Committee has been formed on unemployment. I do not know whether that Committee has given its report. I think, initially three months' time was given to that Committee. It must have been extended. I think, the committee was set up under the Chairmanship of ex-Planning Commission Member.

17.04 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair)*

The Committee was set up to give a fresh look at the changing situation. Priya Ranjan Das Munshiji is not here now. Sea changes have taken place in our industrial policy, in our economy policy and because of this India could stand up. What happened to USSR? What happened to other countries? They have collapsed. And since we have switched over well in time, we could come out of the brink. The economy was on the brink of collapse economically in 1991. But we have a prestigious position in the world today. Of course, in the changing situation, in the wake of all these changes in our policy, a fresh look needs to be given to our small scale industries, to their problems etc.

I find that this committee does not have direct representation from the small sector units or small scale industries. If they are also given representation, it will be good, but at the same time, finance is the most important thing for industry, as you know. Some representatives of some major banks should find representation so that they can move together. This committee need not sit in Delhi alone and they should visit rural areas. They should have direct interaction with the small entrepreneurs, make a study of their problems in depth and come out with dispassionate, practical suggestions. The Government also should give all importance to the recommendations of this committee. This is what is needed. That is why I said all these things. We cannot say that this sector is totally neglected though with all the shortcomings about which we have made a complaint. In spite of that, today in the total scenario of the industrial sector, small scale sector account for 43 percent of the total goods manufactured This is also true that it is exactly 40 percent.

As regards the exports, of the total production exercised, their contribution is 40 percent and also in terms of exports of this country, they account for 40 percent. Again the export of small scale industry sector has improved dramatically in two or three years' time....*(Interruptions)* I am giving you figures In 1990-91, the value-exercised export was Rs. 9664 crore. Exports for the year 1994-95 are provisionally estimated to be Rs. 26000 crore. The targets for 1995-96 for production, employment and exports are Rs. 300000 crore, Rs. 145 lakhs and Rs 30000 crore respectively So, it is on the growing side. It is on a forward march, as I said But they have their problems As has been stated earlier in some areas, the sign boards are there for District Industry Centres, but there is no approach roads in such places. In this House earlier, in the Tenth Lok Sabha, many questions were raised about these DICs, the District Industry Centres or to build up infrastructure, etc.

Money is being paid by the Central Government and the implementation part is left with the State Governments. This needs to be monitored. Only giving money or placing money does not serve the purpose. It needs close, effective and day-to-day monitoring from the Centre. That way, we can see further things. As I said, about sale and preferential treatment, etc., it is already there in the policy. But to what extent and for how many years it should be exempt initially from the sales tax and other taxes should be seen. To some extent, preferential treatment should be given in tender, etc.

I will come to the price hike in the petroleum products. Of course, I will be discussing the details on Monday while participating in this debate. But I can say today that the other factor associated with this Resolution is that we have to be competitive. Our industry has to be competitive internationally. In the international market, it must attempt. Otherwise, it will become sick. How long can you give protection? I think, that is the practical solution for different sectors of our economy. We have to go for dual-pricing. Even in the case of diesel, etc. used by the small-scale industry, there should be another price. Otherwise, we will also be eroding the international competitiveness of our industry. That way, the exports will be affected. Many of these industries will be closed down Out of these, the small scale industry will be the worst victim. Earlier also, I had indicated why different treatment has to be given.

Now I come to the unemployed youth. There are also small-scale industries of different sizes and of different dimensions - medium, simple and very very small ones, and sometimes though on small-scale but sizeable ones. The small-scale industry - cottage industry - was very much at the root of our freedom movement. Gandhiji, Father of the Nation, started a movement burning the Manchester cloth. He want on practising *Khadi* and hand woven cloth As you know, in our country, agriculture sector provides utmost employment, Next comes the textile sector or the small-scale sector, cottage industry and all those things. You go to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or you go to Orissa. You will find the pitiable condition of the weavers - the Harijan people, this downtrodden people - who earn their livelihood from it. In this competitive world, we have power powerlooms and other looms - textile mills, etc. Today, we have to see that the more we have drifted away from the Gandhian path, the more crisis we are facing in the country. That is why today is the time also to think about it.

SHRI SURESH PRABU (Rajapur) : Are the economic policy and the Gandhian path compatible?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : There can be all these things. There can be comprehensive

coordination. There can be both the things. In some areas, we can do it. Otherwise, you cannot be competitive in the world. In certain areas, you cannot do it. You see power generation. What can you do in small scale industries? Tell me about it ...*(Interruptions)* Like this, certain things are there.

As you know, the population growth is our enemy number one. To have provided employment opportunities to a large number of people. Since the population growth is moving very very fast, this does not cope up with the employment opportunities, or other opportunities created in different fields do not cope up with it, i.e. popularing growth. These are not matching with the growth in our population That is the problem. Anyway, it is time for us to give a thought to it.

Today, you have been elected Deputy-Speaker I also congratulate you I wish you a very very successful tenure. I do not like that you ring the Bell and insist me to sit down Before that, I would like to close.

I would say that unemployment is a very very serious problem covering everybody, particularly the people in Orissa Therefore there should at least be a Parliament Committee on Employment

Before the system of Standing Committees came into being, we had formed the Committee on Environment, Agriculture etc So why not we form a parliamentary committee on employment and devote full and adequate time to different aspects of this problem and come out with concrete suggestions?

DR RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum) Why not we form a different Ministry for this purpose? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) We have enough committee existing in our country, there is no dearth of committees in our country Now the problem is of unemployment You are such an experienced and decent Member. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI There is a point in what our young friend from Kerala is saying There are a lot of committees Sometimes, we want to avert certain things and we form a committee, sub-committies, etc I am not saying it in that sense I am saying that a committee should be formed to look into employment and related aspects *(Interruptions)* Since the matter has come up in the form of a Resolution, we are getting an opportunity to discuss the matter But what I want to say is, if there is a parmanent committee and also a department to deal with employment, it will be very good Many of our policies are good but they need to be reoriented and looked at afresh, specially our policy on industry and small scale inddustry My grievance is that their implementation is not satisfactory and there is a lot of scope in improving the implementation. Implementation of policies is quite defective. There is a scheme for unemployed people under Rozgar Yojana or PMRY. Beneficiaries are being chosen for this. They are moving from pillar to post approaching bank authorities. Out of Rs 1 lakh, about Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 are being spent by them in coming to that office and greasing the palms of different people occupying position. By that, their interest is also lost. Therefore, you should update the policy. There is an expert committee looking into it. We can do it in the light of its recommendations also. At the same time, suggestions from hon Members can also be invited so that our policy can be implemented in letter and spirit This is very very important and has to be ensured.

With these words, I thank the hon. Member for having brought forward the Resolution for discussion.

[Translation]

PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria has moved the resolution "With a view to check unemployment and for generating more employment opportunities this House urges upon the Government to -(i) provide financial assistance to existing small scale industries, (ii) set up new small scale industries and provide necessary infrastructural facilities like loans electricity marketing etc to such industries (iii) reserve certain areas of production for small scale industries and (iv) set up a National Craftsman Development Bank' I strongly support this resolution and through you, request all the Members of this House to rise above the political differences and pass this resolution unanimously so that the Government strives constantly to remove unemployment

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, their is a couplet in Ramayana

Jas-jas sursa badan badhava
Tassu doon kapi roop dikhava

When Shri Hanumanji went to Lanka to find Sitaji, Surasa wanted to test Hanumanji Suddenly Surasa assumed a gigantic form Hanumanji also assumed a form which was proportianately double in size Again, when Sursa grew two times bigger, Hanumanji assumed a form four times bigger Such is the situation of unemployment

Ever since Independence every Government that was formed promised to remove unemployment but none has succeded so far Just now my friend was speaking His party, in its manifesto in 1991, promised to check the price rise within 100 days but five years passed and prices kept on rising instead of coming down

The situation remained unchanged The prices are rising day by day

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I describe the extent of price rise and unemployment problem, you will come to know of the frightening aspect of unemployment. More than four and a half crore people are unemployed in our country. Out of them more than 75 lakh are educated unemployed. There are various categories of people amongst them - educated unemployed, uneducated unemployed, urban unemployed, rural unemployed, trained unemployed, periodically unemployed. Unemployment exists in various forms.

Sir, there is a wide resentment over unemployment. It is causing political and social discontent in the country and wrath of the people is increasing. After studying hard, earning degrees and even after acquiring a doctrate degree when one tries to enter the job market he faces unemployment because of which he gets disappointed and frustrated and his whole life is ruined. This is not a good sign for our administration.

Sir, we have always been speaking out in favour of providing work to every person, water to every field and appropriate remuneration to the labourer. I would like to make a request, through you, that the right to employment should be included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. So long as this is not done, nothing can be accomplished. Provision for providing work to every youth and to every capable person should be made in the fundamental Rights. Till employment is not provided, unemployment will keep on rising.

Sir, we observe that the U.P.S C. advertises many vacancies. You will be surprised at the extent of amount being spent by the youngsters in the process of filling up forms, attaching postal orders, and for appearing in examinations and interviews. Firstly, the youngsters are unemployed and then they have to spend so much of money, which is a big burden for them and their parents. If you cannot do anything else, you should at least remove this burden. The problem of unemployment is quite frightful and if we only make it a subject for discussion or for staging demonstrations or just keep on describing it and afterwards nothing is done about it, then it is not going to the solved. As I suggested, the only way to remove unemployment is to include the Right to employment in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of our country.

Sir, the population of the country is increasing rapidly and the increase in the number of unemployed people is going up much higher in comparison to the increase in population If one compares the increase in the number of unemployed and increase registered in population in the last 40 years, you will be surprised to note that the increase in the number of unemployed people is ten times higher in comparison to the increase in population. The enormity of the problem of unemployment should be well apparent.

Sir, according to the statistics of the World Bank in respect of our country, 31 crore and fifty lakh people are living below poverty line. If such is the extent of poverty then all those friends who keep on shouting slogans for removing poverty, should sit back and ponder over this issue as to how they kept on shouting such slogans whereas the situation remained unchanged.

Sir, it is being stated that 30,000 crore rupees were allocated for rural development I wish to point out that Jawahar Rojgar is not being implemented properly in the villages. A muster-roll is prepared and the well-off people get their names included in it. The families who were identified three-four years ago are provided employment. Then it is stated that so many people were given jobs and so many mandays were generated. But does this help decrease unemployment? This will not help in bringing down the rate of unemployment. Similarly, at the time of elections, Prime Minister Employment Scheme was being propagated. The banks do not provide any assistance whatsover in this regard Our educated unemployment receive training from the Labour Institutes or some other training Institutes and thereafter, their names are forwarded to the banks by District Industrial Centres or District Industrial Development Centres for setting up small scale industries of their own. They keep on visiting the bank because the bank employees frequently call them on the pretext that this and that paper has not been enclosed and the document does not contain the required guarantee Consequently after five or six months of running from pillar to post, that person, sits at home overcome by frustration and discontentment and the training taken by him also goes to waste. He does not get any money from Prime Minister Employment Scheme. Even if he gets it, the bank personnel take their Commissions on it

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many members in this House must be aware that the loans are granted by the bank only after greasing a few palms. As a result thereof, the desired targets and objectives are not achieved. Sir, the closure or the sickness of about 58 public sector industries, the losses being incurred by the 125 N.T.C. National Textile mills, the Computerisation and the adoption of modern technology in industries, the retrenchment of labourers, the privatisation of Railways and the entry of multinational companies are some of the factor affecting economic position of the country.

Sir, Rajathan has a bhujia making industry and the potato chips ventures also the small scale

industries running in the villages such as handloom, Carpet weaving, murabba-making, Achaar making or semolina, papad and flour products would be affected.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Japan was completely destroyed in the two wars however even after being destroyed, Japan has dealt with the unemployment, has made progress in the industrial sector and has been able to increase the value of its currency. The sole reason for such progress lies in the promotion of small scale industries. The electronic items such as the Tapercorder, Record player, T.V., Transistor, Small electrical appliances are manufactured in small scale industries sector in Japan but over here we have invited 'Sony' and several other multinational companies. All the companies have been taken over by the multinationals. In this way, the country is being deprived of the employment opportunities. They are bringing the technology experts from abroad. What would the youth do? What would be the fate of the youth who have been trained? Hence all such policies as the liberalistion, promoting multinationals, exerting pressure on agricultural banks, bowing to the I.M.F., all such policies are a part of the conspiracy to wipe out our industries, a conspiracy to crush the 'Swadeshi' spirit, and the spirit of self sufficiency Hence through you I would like to state that there is a need to proceed with caution in this regard We should welcome the multinationals to set up industries only in such areas wherein we do not have the high level technology and the sectors wherein we are incurring losses But so far as the small scale industries, small scale traders, cottage industries are concerned which are handed down from generation to generation and which are traditionally based in rural areas, people should not be deprived of such industries, their Source of employment should not be cut off, such industries should not be closed down Khadi and Village Industries have been providing employment to many people in the rural areas of the country and now the news appear very prominently in the newspapers that the subsidy on Khadi and village industries given to the State Government has been stopped If such a move is there than the existing cottage industries would be on the bink of destruction Hence I would like to request, through you, that first of all the right to employment should be included in the Constitution Secondly, we have decided that target of employment for all should be achieved by 2002 I would like to request the new Government that you used to shout many a slogans, now you should do something as well How are you going to provide employment to every unemployed person by 2002 You should present your scheme in the House. When you present budget, the scheme should be mentioned in it.

I would like to request my friends sitting on the treasury benches that you have always been a supporter of this cause. Now the budget is being presented. The truth does not need any proof. Hence I would request that you still have a few day left. You should at least try to bring such a budget wherein the unemployed are given relief, the young people are given jobs, welfare schemes are started for them so that socialism is brought in the country in the real sense, and the spirit of 'Sangachadhyam Sanvadadhyam' is materialised.

In this context, I would like to mention that the ceiling of land and employment should be determined in the villages also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, two hours' time was allotted for this discussion and now only two minutes are left. Many members still want to speak hence time should be extended by atleast one more hour.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House wishes, time can be extended .

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, everybody is repeating. If you give five minutes each, then everybody will be able to put forth his points Unemployment is a burning problem in our country. So, it is very important for all of us to express our views

[Translation]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER If the House agrees to it, we can increase its time by one hour But my request is that the hon ble Member should not speak for more than 5-7 minutes so that more Members have chance to speak

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV Mr Speaker. Sir, discussion is also to be held in regard to Jammu and Kashmir

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER We will begin it at six o clock

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur) Mr Speaker Sir I am on a point of order I do not object to discussion on Jammu and Kashmir but on Friday the last two and a half hours are only for disposing un-official work and discussion on any other subject

cannot take place after that time is over ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House so desires we can certainly have this discussion.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : That can only be done by relexasing the rules and also with the permission of the House. But generally it is not so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will do that.

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : When Mr. Chairman Lal was speaking, the House agreed for now taking up the Private Members bill and the discussion on Jammu and Kashmir can be taken up at 6 o' Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are going to do that.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : To extend the time by one hour on this resolution does not mean that it is to be taken up today it self. Private Members bill can continue only upto six o'clock. After that if you want to take up any other business then you may do so But time has been extended for this debate. If it is not concluded today, we can resume it some other day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What I want to say is that if it is not completed today then it will continue next time. But we will discuss Jammu and Kashmir at 6 o'clock.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : I am making my last request. My suggestion is that a network of cottage industries, small scale industries and village industries should be set up in village areas on large scale and without being involved in the statistics the work should be given to the needy unemployed youths, so that rural unemployment can be removed and they do not run towards the cities Arrangements should be made for this Therefore, minimum limit for providing employment and also for land should be fixed.

We have one Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also an Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology These two should be competent and strengthened further so that the information about the type of technology that can be provided and developed in the rural areas and the type of research to be carried out for the purpose can be provided. National Craftsmen Development Bank should be set up in the country A bank for giving loans to the artisans to those who are good artisans, who are involved in carpet weaving and also those who work on looms, so that any individual family or community who want to start its industry can get loan at confessional rates and invest the money in industry of his choice and can repay it in easy instalments.

The greatest need is to make an overall change in the educational system. Today our education system is such that it is creating unemployment and discouraging the feeling of hard work. It prepares everyone for obtaining white collar job, which is not possible.

The reservation made for some categories proved to be useless because how many can be given jobs on the basis of reservation. How many of our friends from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the backward classes could get jobs in the name of reservation. Whatever employment they get and the number of vacancies created are not filled up and there remains the backlog for these posts thousand of posts remain vacant, they are not filled up, therefore care should be taken to fill the vacant posts from amongst the persons of the relevant category to remove unemployment

In the same way, I am producing some statistics. In the year 1991 there were 24 66 lakh matriculates in our area but only 0 59 lakh could get employment through Employment exchanges There were 63.23 lakh non-degree holders but only 0 25 lakh could got employment. Similarly the number of Graduate and Post Graduate Degree holders was 7 19 lakh and only 0 42 lakhs got employment These figures speak itself and you can well imagine, with this, the position of employment.

I, therefore, urge the Government through you that to instigate the feelings of self reliance and Swadeshi our own small scale industries should be encouraged and the multi national companies should not be allowed in every field and the right to employment should be included in the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution

SHRI SURENDRA YADAV (Khalilabad) : Mr Speaker, Sir, our hon'ble member Katheria ji has raised a very important subject. Today, the youths of our country are very much frustrated with unemployment problem of our country Today, all the youths are setting afire their degrees, simply because they are not getting employment

I hail from Khalilabad of eastern Uttar Pradesh, which is dominated by weavers. These weavers who cloth the entire nation, are today forced to go in search of employment to the cities like Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow and other cities of our country. The weavers who have set up handlooms and powerlooms are not getting power They are facing difficulty in the absence of power. They are sitting with their hands crossed day and night. I want to tell you that when you go to the places like Mau, Monghyr, Khalilabad, Charamsinhwa, Ludua, Mahua or any other weavers domenated area, you will find that people come out to stand for work and give

brick etc. at eight o'clock. They are the educated sons of these weaver. There was a time when they used to weave a wrapper out of bomboos to be used to cover the back of an elephant but today they are helpless. Their hands are cut off. Nobody cares for them in our country and nobody works for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governments come and go. Then do talk of giving priorities to them but as a matter of fact, no work is done for them. I feel very unhappy that the career of weavers is at stake ever since the last Government was in power. Those who are graduates and post graduates are living in villages and doing tuition work by visiting the residences of rich people in cities for Rs. 100 only per month. They come to them and make requests for tuition. I am also a trained graduate, I had started my career by doing tution for Rs. 100 only per month. But what is the position of the institutes today The persons having degrees of B.A. B.Ed. M.A. and M.Sc. go to such institutes and implore them for tution for Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per month. If this is the condition of educated youths of our country and they are not going to be given employment, then do not open such schools and institutes, stop giving recognition to them. If you give them recognition then you may give aid to such institutes. I recall that once a teacher was asked by a Manager as to why you come clad in a 'dirty dhoti' then he replied that if you give Rin Soap, then I will come in clean 'Kurta dhoti'

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Katheria had raised here a burning issue Today, the situation has become bad to worse we are in difficulty Our area is dominated by weavers and fishermen Ghagra, Tapti and Ami rivers flow there I want to give an example of Ami river flowing in my area Sanjay Paper Mill is located just near it This mill pollutes the entire river If any person takes a dip in it, he becomes blind and if a buffalo gets into it, its skin gets removed Such kind of pollution is seen in these rivers of our country But no action is taken in this regard. This is a matter of great concern for the entire nation

I am a newly elected member, but the people of our area want that we should highlight such problems and the Government should work and they should get employment I will urge upon you to help the artisans, Specially the carpenters blacksmiths and Potters whose work go on very briskly in villages but such working people are not given any assistance It is said that banks provide loans but as a matter of fact, no loan is given to them One fourth of loan goes into the pocket of Bank Manager They come back with the rest of the amount of loan to their homes and after some days R C is issued against them and then the employees of tehsil go to collect the sum. They harass them. A list of names of ten persons is maintained in every tehsil, who have taken maximum loan. In fact, no body harasses them and nothing is said to them.Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar and Amin go to harass those who have got the loan of one thousand, five thousand or ten thousand irrespective of whether it is shoe maker or rikshapuller or any small entrepreneur.

I demand, through this House, that the system of arresting the poor and putting them in Tehsil Jail should be stopped, otherwise people, when infuriated, pull out your D M. or Tehsildar from his Chair like the 16th Louis of Russia. Mill owners owe Rs. 10 crore as loan, and we owe just Rs. one thousand or Rs ten thousand, then we are put in jail but nobody says anything to the mill owners. Why this happens? I have myself seen such people with my own eyes and worked in their favour. I pity such poor people

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir hon'ble Katheriaji has raised this issue We did not feel happy with it rather we feel anguished because the story of miseries of the poor has been unfolded I want to congratulate you for being elected to this Chair and want to express our plight, through a couplet. This is the suffering of unemployed, fishermen, blacksmiths, carpenters and the poor I want to express it before you When unemployed people look towards me with stony eyes, I feel their agony I am a new member and have been in politics ever since 1979. They ask whether they will get employment. This is the couplet I want to quote

> Koi mere dil se puchhe tere tir-e-neemkash ko.
> Yeh khalish kahan se hoti jo jigar ke par hota.

The arrows which do not pierce hearts, hurt us, destroys us and make us worried. Then we raise slogans against exploitation and injustice Police resorts to lathicharge. My right leg and left hand were broken with the police blows We will raise their questions I want to tell you that you should do something for unemployed people, otherwise nation will have to face a catastrophe One more thing I will like to say to Katheriaji Of course, he should say to the Government and but to his leaders also as to what message they have given by allowing Enron to set up their project here You have allowed Multi National companies to enter and thereafter you say that you want to develop rural employment for youths How will you do this? How the small scale industries and cottage industries will flourish? Whether they will flourish with the establishment of Enron?

I do not want to speak for long This is the agony of each of those who are true and honest I have been a teacher Today, I am a lawyer, because my

services as a teacher were terminated on 12th June, 1976. Therefore, I do know the sufferings of the people of my country and my area. Today M.A. B.Ed. and M.Sc., B.Ed. teachers are working in non-aided institutions, they are doing tution. In Khalilabad, the city President of Janata Dal, Shri Kutubuddin 'Sarik' Shahi is I.S.C. diploma holder. He is doing tution and thereby earning his livelihood. This is happening in this country. When Mandal Commission recommendations were implemented all the unemployed people were subjected to atrocities. This is the problem of this nation. I would like to say that the Government should stop ruining this country. The way the loans from the weavers in Uttar Pradesh are being recovered should be stopped. Whether the hoardings displayed in tehsil is for show? Why do not you stop it, why do not you arrest them? Why you arrest these unemployed persons? You arrest the carpenters potters, blacksmiths etc. who get the loan of just Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000.

I am the only member of Janata Dal after Maneka Gandhi from Uttar Pradesh.

17.49 hrs.

(Shri P.M. Sayeed *in the Chair)*

Therefore, I want to speak on behalf of the entire U.P. that weavers and fishermen of U.P. are being subjected to injustice. The pollution of rivers should be checked, these rivers should be cleaned so that our fishermen could go for fishing to earn their livelihood

With these words, I want to urge upon the Government that the vast question of unemployment that I have raised must be solved The villagers should be given employment The Government should develop the professions of carpentery, pottery and animal husbandry and where jute is grown in large quantity. Jute mills should be set up there In my area, sugar mills could not survive Our Government did well that it issued orders to pay 50 per cent of the outstanding amount to the sugarcane growers I would like to thank the Government for that and urge upon it that the agony of the unemployed may be realised so that their problem can be resolved.

DR T SUBBARAMI REDDY Mr Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly congratulate Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria for having moved a Resolution on unemployment I must say that today in our country unemployment is the most burning problem Those who have done their graduation and have come out suffer from frustration bacause there is no employment You go to any place there is no job The result is that apart from frustration, it is leading them to go on the wrong track and to take up extreme activities. So, this is the most important thing. I am really happy that the small-scale industries are thought of very nicely in this Resolution.

Sir, everybody spoke on this Resolution. So, I do not want to repeat all the points nor do I want to have a lengthy debate. I will speak only for a few minutes on some important points.

Firstly, banks have got a psychology that a small entrepreneur is a small man. He is not given much importance. This has been the grievance of a common man who wants to start the industry. It is the duty of the Government to screw the banks and the institutions to give the top-most priority for financing the small-scale industries It does not mean that we speak less of big industries. To solve the unemployment problem, we must have masaive industrialisation on large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale. Further, the population should also be controlled. Then, only the unemployment problem can be solved. I hope hon. Members unanimously will agree on this and nobody can deny that this unemployment problem is a burning problem. We must make the Government formulate a law or give standing instructions to all the institutions and banks that every month they must have the quota For example, take the case of the State Bank of India or the State Bank of Mysore. How many small scale industries must they finance and how much should be their duty for this sector? It is their duty to catch hold of the entrepreneurs who can start these small-scale industries, who must be trained and also given help also For example, a man is having ten lakh of rupees but has no idea how to formulate the scheme properly But when he goes to the bank the bank does not give him proper response Once the bank has been told that it is its monthly duty and if it does not show monthly progress, it will be tolerated and spared and that bank will not be recognised by the Reserve Bank of India and by the Government of India or the people Then only they will come round Therefore, this is one way of solving the problem by stimulating and inspiring entrepreneurs in tha small scale sector

Sir, I do not want to politicise it Everywhere we will find good people and bad people, every Party is good and bad, and everything has got its own plus and minus But, at the same time, the previous Government has done its best to see that problem of unemployment is solved

Sir, what is liberalisation? Some people get mixed up Liberalisation means, 'Do not have licence, do not stand in queue, need not spend money for some lowar or higher people If you want an industry, you are welcome Licence is not required If you want some foreign collaboration, it is readily available

Our Country is a poor country and we have no money. If you want money from any other country, the money can be invested from other countries all over the world. Therefore, the previous Government had inspired every country to come to our nation and participate in building this great country by participation in massive industrialisation, so that the unemployment problem can be solved. I must say it was sowed, seed was put, water was put and plant has started. Now, the fruits have to come. Therefore, as far as the unemployment problem is concerned, as far as massive industrialisation is concerned, let us forget the party and politics. Let us be united together.

Let us fight for it and let us inspire everybody. If some industry is coming, let us feel happy that one temple is coming. Previously, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that any irrigation project coming up was a modern temple of India Now today, not only the irrigation projects are the modren Temples of India but also the industries are the modern tamples of the country to solve the poverty of this country We must accept it But unfortunately, people are trying to politicise the liberalisation issue Today China is progressive and prosperous and is one of the leading countries in the world How was it possible? Though it is a communist country they invited capital from all over the world Therefore, let us not differentiate the medium-scale industries, large-scale industries or small-scale industries Our determination dedication, devotion and concentration should help us to remove poverty

[Translation]

We should try to see and find out ways and means to remove poverty

[English]

For this we need massive industrialisation

I am very happy that this Resolution has been introduced to provide financial assistance Here it is said

> "to provide financial assistance to existing small-scale industries"

It is not that the financial assistance is not provided What is required is to accelerate the giving of finance to the small scale industries That is the idea of it It is also said

> 'set up new small scale industries and provide necessary infrastructural facilities..'

Here I must tell one thing to the Government One colleague has said that we must have a committee for unemployment If there is a committee for unemployment, there should be a Minister for Unemployment and that Minister also will become unemployed; Let us not use that word of 'committee or Minister for Unemployment'. The Minister who is meant to create the employment potentialities for various channels, such as small-scale industries, cottage industries, medium-scale industries and major industries and massive agricultural production should look into it His duty is to implement the various projects of the Government to create employment Now there are only some branches of the Ministry looking into it There should be an exclusive Ministry and, at the same time, that Ministry should be given the top priority top prominance, top significance and top respect Wherever they go, they must be heard Any Secretary called by that Ministry must come and cooperate Such a system should be created That is all and not by more criticising and by pointing out mistakes

17.58 hrs

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Sir there is one more thing People are mistaking that liberalisation has been given only for major industries Liberalisation has been given by the previous Government for every industry, even small-scale industry also If you want to have a licence if you want to have paper formalities fulfilled there will be problems There will be environmental problem Water supply and power connection and so many other things are required for setting up industries small, medium or large Every State Government and also a branch of the Central Government should create an exclusive machinery to help them in such a way that red-tapism is abolished I must say that as long as the red-tapism is living in this country we cannot dream to achieve the prosperity and solve this unemployment problem

If you do not persuade the situation, nothing moves Even a few days back all M.Ps have had a discussion with our Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh It was openly felt that even in Delhi, unless a man persuades, nothing moves If nothing moves, industry also cannot come If industry does not come, we cannot get employment also Everything is inter-linked Therefore there should be a zeal, enthusiasm and spirit which should be inculcated in the blood of every citizen of this country As citizens of this country we must march forward to see that everybody works with a zeal and commitment to this nation Let us not forget that if a man comes for a small-scale industry or a licence or for assistance or for any help we should not see whether he is our relation or whether he has any influence or not As long as that rad-tapism is there, we cannot dream to solve unemployment in this country

Therefore, I want to submit one thing. Sir, just now the hon. Minister has entered the House. He will live for hundred years. I was just to tell about him and he entered the House.

I am very happy that he is taking very much interest on industrialisation. I really want to compliment him that big changes have been brought about by the Industries Minister I request him that he must now concentrate on small-scale industrialisation also. Some effort should be made to find out as to what are the teething problems, the problems of red-tapism and other day-to-day problems. If Shri Murasoli Maran thinks about it, it is not impossible.

18.00 hrs

I hope that the present Government will accelerate the philosophy which was started by our previous Government. I have already told that the tree has come up and all of us must enjoy the fruit and uneployment should be curbed.

Lastly, even though population is not a concerned point, but it has got an inseparable connection with this problem of unemployment also. It is not that our country is not achieving prosperity since independence We have been achieving it

MR. SPEAKER Your time is over

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY . Lastly, I support the Resolution to provide the financial assistance and acceleration to existing small industries, to set up new small-scale industries and to provide them necessary infrastructural facilities like loan, electricity, marketing etc and reserve certain areas of production for them Finally, I would say though this point is not there, to solve the problem of unemployment, population should also be controlled...*(Interruptions)*

DR RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum) . Would you give chance to others also?

MR. SPEAKER : It will continue.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY . Sir, for my third Resolution, will I get a chance next day?

MR. SPEAKER : It will continue later on

18.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR- CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume the discussion on Statutory Resolution in respect of Jammu and Kashmir to extend the President's rule for a further period of six months with effect from 18th July, 1996.

Shri Chaman Lal Gupta will resume his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had riesen to support this resolution and had also said that I was supporting it because the situation was not normal there at present. Besides, I was giving an example that when the Prime Minister went there, a total Bandh was observed, though the Prime Minister went there to take stock of the floods and to provide some financial assistance....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please maintain order in the House. Mr. Reddy you have made a good speech; do not spoil it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : My submission is that keeping in view the situation prevailing in Doda, Army should not have been withdrawn from there. Last time also, you had given an order that Army should not be withdrawn from there but after elections Army was withdrawn as a result of which today, 4-5 murders are taking place there everyday Militants want to create an atmosphere of terror there. Militants slay people with a knife saying that they do not want to waste even a single bullet to kill them. They have created a rein of terror there Our security forces have also been deployed there You have also deployed Rashtriya Rifles, BSF and CRPF there alongwith the local police but there is no coordination among them I was giving an example that a file is held up in the Prime Minister's Office for deciding which of the two is superior the Rashtriya Rifles or the BSF The BSF people do not want to work under the command of Rashtriya Rifles On the other hand Rashtriya Rifles personnel say that they are from Army and so nobody can dictate them Such type of confusion is prevailing there I gave an example that the militants fled after killing 15 people in Varshala and their dead bodies were lying there for about ten hours Though, BSF post is only one kilometre and Rashtriya Rifles post is quarter to one kilometre away from there but none of them is ready to be accountable for that Both of them are passing responsiblity on one another for this incident I would like to submit that the Government should establish its authority As I said earlier also that today Delhi Government is running the state, there should not be so much of confusion there. About 60 officers there